

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE DISTRICT OF OREGON**

**LEANNA WILLIAMS,**

Plaintiff,

v.

**CAROLYN W. COLVIN,**  
Commissioner of Social Security,

Defendant.

Case No. 6:11-cv-0316-SI

**OPINION AND ORDER**

**Michael H. Simon, District Judge.**

On February 27, 2012, the Court granted the parties' stipulated motion to remand this matter for further proceedings. On June 14, 2012, the Court granted the parties' amended stipulation motion for attorney's fees pursuant to the Equal Access to Justice Act ("EAJA"), 28 U.S.C. § 2412, in the amount of \$4,500. Plaintiff's counsel also received a \$6,000 agency fee award.

Plaintiff's counsel now moves for attorney's fees of \$13,858 pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 406(b). Dkt. 27. This amount, plus the \$6,000 agency fee award already received, represents 25 percent of Plaintiff's retroactive benefits. Plaintiff's counsel requests the full amount be paid to it

and counsel will then refund Plaintiff the \$4,500 in EAJA fees previously awarded to Plaintiff's counsel. Although defendant does not object to the proposed award, this court must perform an independent review to ensure that the award is reasonable. *Gisbrecht v. Barnhart*, 535 U.S. 789, 807 (2002). For the following reasons, plaintiff's counsel's motion for fees is granted.

### **STANDARDS**

Under 42 U.S.C. § 406(b), a court entering judgment in favor of a social security disability insurance claimant who was represented by an attorney “may determine and allow as part of its judgment a reasonable fee for such representation, not in excess of 25 percent of the total of the past-due benefits to which the claimant is entitled by reason of such judgment.” *Crawford v. Astrue*, 586 F.3d 1142, 1147 (9th Cir. 2009). Counsel requesting the fee bears the burden to establish the reasonableness of the requested fee. *Gisbrecht*, 535 U.S. at 807. The attorney's fee award is paid by the claimant out of the past-due benefits awarded; the losing party is not responsible for payment. *Gisbrecht*, 535 U.S. at 802.

A court reviewing a request for attorney's fees under § 406(b) “must respect ‘the primacy of lawful attorney-client fee agreements,’ ‘looking first to the contingent-fee agreement, then testing it for reasonableness.’” *Crawford*, 586 F.3d at 1148 (*quoting Gisbrecht*, 535 U.S. at 793, 808). Routine approval of fees pursuant to a contingency fee agreement calling for the statutory maximum is, however, disfavored. *See Fintics v. Colvin*, 2013 WL 5524691, at \*2 (D. Or. Oct. 2, 2013). Contingent fee agreements that fail to “yield reasonable results in particular cases” may be rejected. *Gisbrecht*, 535 U.S. at 807. There is no definitive list of factors for determining the reasonableness of the requested attorney's fees, but courts may consider the character of the representation, the results achieved, whether there was delay attributable to the attorney seeking the fee, and whether the fee is in proportion to the time spent on the case (to avoid a windfall to attorneys). *See id.* at 808; *Crawford*, 586 F.3d at 1151-52. Although the Supreme Court has

instructed against using the lodestar method to calculate fees, a court may “consider the lodestar calculation, but *only as an aid* in assessing the reasonableness of the fee.” *Crawford*, 586 F.3d at 1148 (emphasis in original); *see also Gisbrecht*, 535 U.S. at 808 (noting that courts may consider counsel’s record of hours spent representing claimant and counsel’s normal hourly billing rate for non-contingency work as an aid in considering reasonableness of requested fees).

### **DISCUSSION**

As prescribed by *Gisbrecht* and *Crawford*, the Court begins its analysis by reviewing the contingency fee agreement executed by Plaintiff and her counsel. Dkt. 27-3. Plaintiff agreed to pay attorney’s fees not to exceed 25 percent of the back benefits awarded. Here, Plaintiff was awarded approximately \$70.432 in back benefits, so the requested fee award resulting in fees of approximately 25 percent is within the statutory maximum.

The Court next considers the appropriate factors to determine whether a downward adjustment is necessary in this case, and finds that no downward adjustment is warranted. Plaintiff’s counsel achieved good results for Plaintiff, the representation of Plaintiff was professional, there was no significant delay attributable to Plaintiff’s counsel, and the fee was in proportion to the time spent on the case and would not result in a windfall to Plaintiff’s counsel. Plaintiff’s counsel spent approximately 30 hours on the case. The effective hourly rate for the total fee award (\$19,858) is, therefore, approximately \$661.93, which is below effective hourly rates that have been approved in this district. *See, e.g., Quinnin v. Comm’r*, 2013 WL 5786988, at \*4 (D. Or. Oct. 28, 2013) (approving *de facto* hourly rate of \$1,240 for attorney time); *Ali v. Comm’r*, 2013 WL 3819867 (D. Or. July 21, 2013) (approving *de facto* hourly rate of \$1,000); *Breedlove v. Comm’r*, 2011 WL 2531174 (D. Or. June 24, 2011) (approving *de facto* hourly rate of \$1,041.84).

### **CONCLUSION**

Plaintiff's counsel's motion for attorney fees pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 406(b) (Dkt. 27) is GRANTED. Plaintiff's counsel is entitled to total fees of \$19,858, representing 25 percent of Plaintiff's retroactive benefits recovery. Subtracting the agency fee award of \$6,000 already received by Plaintiff's counsel, Plaintiff's counsel is entitled to \$13,858 in § 406(b) fees. The Commissioner is directed to issue Plaintiff's attorney a section 406(b) check in the amount of \$13,858, less any applicable administrative assessment as allowed by statute. Upon receipt of the 406(b) check, Plaintiff's counsel shall refund to Plaintiff the \$4,500 previously awarded to Plaintiff's counsel under the EAJA.

**IT IS SO ORDERED.**

DATED this 7th day of January, 2015.

/s/ Michael H. Simon  
Michael H. Simon  
United States District Judge